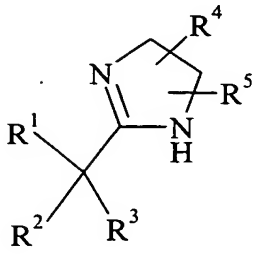
CLAIMS

1. A compound selected from those of formula (I) :



(I)

wherein :

- R^1 represents an optionally substituted heteroaryl group,
- R^2 represents an optionally substituted cycloalkyl group,
- R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, and
- R^4 and R^5, which may be identical or different, each represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, R^{10}—C(X)—R^{11}—, R^{10}—Y—C(X)—R^{11}—, R^{10}—C(X)—Y—R^{11}—, R^{10}—Y—R^{11}— or R^{10}—$S(O)_n$—R^{11}— group,

  in which :

  - R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,
  - R^{11} represents a bond, or an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group,
  - X represents an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, or an NR^{12} group in which R^{12} represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,
  - Y represents an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, or an amino or alkylamino group, and
  - n represents an integer of from 1 to 2 inclusive,

its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,

it being understood that:

- the term "alkyl" denotes a linear or branched hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms,
- the term "alkoxy" denotes an alkyl-oxy group in which the alkyl chain, which may be linear or branched, contains from 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

- the term "alkylene" denotes a linear or branched bivalent hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms,
- the term "alkenylene" denotes a linear or branched bivalent hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and from 1 to 3 double bonds,
- the term "alkynylene" denotes a linear or branched bivalent hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and from 1 to 3 triple bonds,
- the term "polyhaloalkyl" denotes a linear or branched carbon chain containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms and from 1 to 7 halogen atoms,
- the term "heteroaryl" denotes a mono- or bi-cyclic group having from 5 to 11 ring members in which at least one of the rings is aromatic and containing in the monocycle or in the bicycle 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, and
- the term "cycloalkyl" denotes a hydrocarbon monocycle or bicycle that contains from 3 to 10 carbon atoms and is optionally unsaturated by 1 or 2 unsaturated bonds;
- the expression "optionally substituted" associated with the terms cycloalkyl and heteroaryl denotes that the groups in question are unsubstituted or substituted by one or two identical or different substituents selected from halogen atoms and the groups alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino (optionally substituted by one or two alkyl groups) and $-C(O)R_d$ wherein R_d represents a group selected from hydroxy, alkoxy and amino, it being understood that the heteroaryl group may be additionally substituted by an oxo group on the non-aromatic moiety of the heteroaryl.

2. Compound of claim 1 wherein R^4 and R^5, which may be identical or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

3. Compound of claim 1 wherein R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

4. Compound of claim 1 wherein R^1 represents an optionally substituted heteroaryl group having 5 or 6 ring members, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

5. Compound of claim 1 wherein R^2 represents a cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl group optionally substituted by an alkyl group, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

6. Compound of claim 1 wherein R^1 represents an optionally substituted heteroaryl group having 5 or 6 ring members, R^2 represents a cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl group optionally substituted by an alkyl group, R^3 represents a hydrogen atom and R^4 and R^5, which may be identical or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

7. Compound of claim 1 wherein the alkyl group is a methyl group, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

8. A compound of claim 1 that is 2-[cyclohexyl(3-thienyl)methyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazole, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid.

9. A compound of claim 1 that is (4*S*)-2-[cyclo-hexyl(3-thienyl)methyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazole, its diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid.

10. A compound of claim 1 that is (4*R*)-2-[cyclohexyl(3-thienyl)methyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazole, its diastereoisomers and tautomers thereof, and also addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as active principle an effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1 together with one or more pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients or vehicles.

12. A method for treating a living body afflicted with pathologies associated with non-insulin-dependent type II diabetes, obesity, type I diabetes, hyperlipidaemia, hypercholesterolaemia and cardiovascular complications thereof, comprising the step of administering to the living body an amount of a compound of claim 1 which is effective for alleviation of said condition.

13. A method for treating a living body afflicted with pathologies associated with type I and type II diabetes and cardiovascular complications thereof, comprising the step of administering to the living body an amount of a compound of claim 1 which is effective for alleviation of said condition.

14. A method for treating a living body afflicted with pathologies associated with type I and type II diabetes, comprising the step of administering to the living body an amount of a compound of claim 1 which is effective for alleviation of said condition.